SHIP OF THE DESERT DOING ARMY SERVICE

Uncle Sam's Experiment With Af rican and Asiatic Camels.

LIEUT, BEALE'S ODD MISSION.

Sent to the Old World by Jefferson Davis to Buy a Herd of Drome. daries-Several Hundred Imported. but Nearly All Extinct Now.

The story of the camel in the service of the United States Army is a strange comedy in the annals of the War Department. The story opens in 1852, during the famous gold fever in California. At that time Lieut. Edward F. Beale, afterward General Beale, was stationed at Fort Yuma, on the border between California and Arizona, at the edge of the Colorado desert. A procession of emigrant wagons passed across the lifeless plains daily leaving behind them a train of carcasses whose bleached bones marked the trail for years afterward.

The hardships encountered during that fearful juorney, hardships which horses and mules were unfitted to withstand convinced Lieutenant Beale that here, of all places, the camels of Sahara and Arabia could be used to inestimable advantage. In connection with Captain Adams who commanded the garrison, be wrote to Jefferson Devis, then Secretary of War, on the subject of the advisability of employing the camel for army transportation it the Colorado region. Secretary Davis entered thoroughly into the scheme, and a commission was soon sent out from Sar Antonio, Tex., to investigate the matter. Money to Buy Camels,

The report of the commission was favorable and in his report to Congress in ly recommended the plan that an approsubsequent Mason and Slidell fame, cham- tated, but finally conscuted. pioned the proposition to buy the beasts Wayne are teday probably the most hu- I will tell you something that you probmorous official documents on file in the ably never know before. War Department. The camel is described by him with all the detail and fondness of a naturalist and the envoy is told that while good camels may be had at Pal-"Damaseus was once famed for its dromedaries and some may be had there." Further on the major is told that "Kinquality." The documents contain orders to Lieut. (afterward Admiral) D. D. Porter, commanding the Supply, to follow Major Wayne through the Mediterranean facturers," said the young man, "reveals and to disembark a land force at Belrut the fact that they are constantly receivso that the expedition might be amply

protected from attacks. Importance of the Mission.

Major Wayne's mission was regarded with great seriousness by the Government officials and upon arriving in London the business to furnish testimenials of promi-envoy was received by Minister James bent men to patent medicine concerns, to Buchapan, who reported fater that he "perceived the importance of the mis-"perceived the importance of the mis-sion." Official reports then began to reach for success to a very great extent on these the War Department from all parts of testimonials Europe, each document containing bunches of information as to the camel. From Paris came a formidable French report to air his knowledge of "le chamenu."

Its habits. Moreover, the Bey of Tunis | made of him by a charming young widow was left behind at Constantinople. The was left behind at Constantinople. The camel question was then taken up by the cabinet of the Khedive of Egypt and many columns of information made their. Blis the bill to perfection. And they inway to the army officials through the variably succeed. State Department

It was stated officially that the laws of Egypt forbade that ramels should be sold, but out of love for the United States, Major Wayne would be permitted to buy and substantial of Alcandicia, Later, a two animals at Alexandria, Later, a member of the Pasha's Cabinet con ting a gun on board the Supply, an arrangement was made between the War and State Department whereby the gun went to the official in exchange for six dromedaries from his stables.

Treatise on Camelology.

At Smyrnn thirty-three camels were received from the interior, the prices ranging from \$15 to \$1,000. In his trips Major Wayne received a large amount of data on the noble quadruped, all of which was duly set forth in official reports. This was later incorporated in the report of the Secretary of War and was doubtless eagerly read by the Senate. It stands to day as the most exhaustive treatise on camelology to be had anywhere.

At last the required number of camels were necured, together with three Archawho were to care for the animals for a year. The return voyage cost but three dromedaries and the expedition reached Indienal., Tex. on February 10, 1856. The Growing confiding, the young man fur-whole drove was then taken in charge by ther said: "Now, while this letter shows Capt. J. N. Palmer, U. S. A., and brought how easy it is for any manufacturer to to Camp Verde, Tex., where they remained obtain such testimony, it does not ex for several years, together with a load plain why so many hundreds of other of ferty-one other camels brought in by people, evidently honest in their belief. the Suwanee. When the lot had been got give theirs. This, however, is easy to into good shape they were moved to the understand if you will look up the Interior, covering overland distances of rate in your own city. You will find in forty and fifty miles daily, carrying army all such cases that, that with the excepstores to the weight of from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds each.

American Fodder Rejected.

Despite the learned treatise, the third on the subject, which was again forwarded to Congress by the Secretary of War. the camels would not eat what had been prepared for them and persisted in damaging those who dared to groom their chargy sides. More died of unknown discases, the symptoms of which were foreign to anything in the reports and as a last sad blow a half dozen of the quadrupeds broke away one night and made across the sandy plains. These were never found and to this day it is believed that some of the "prehistoric remains" of strange animals dug up in Tex a by

clentiats are nothing more than the ones of the army dromedaries.

From May 5, 1827, until early in 1861 me thirty camels that had become limated, were kept at El Paso and lowie. The troops and teamsters refused o me the animals as hernes or mules and more than three score desertions and a number of courts-martial were caused by the ungainly "ships of the descrt."

Only a Stray Survivor. The army camels then became pensioners upon Uncle Sam's bounty and were never brought into service. In 1861 the herd had increased to forty-four head. Then the civil war came on and the amels were forgotten and were allowed to wander at their own sweet will. They traveled across the deserts and plain in pairs and in bunches of fours and sixes. in fifteen years most of them had died.

The "last scene of all, that ends this strange, eventful history," is presented teday in some gaunt, bony animal, half herse, half dremedary, of outlandish appearance, which stops to eye the passenper mournfully as the latter whirls by on a Southern Pacific train. It is the last lingering remnant of the hope of an army and the pride of a War Department administration-the camel in the West,

CURIOUS TRADE IN MEN'S NAMES

TESTIMONIALS MADE TO ORDER.

Thriving Business Done by a Smart Young Fellow in Washington. Signatures of Statesmen, Actors, and Clergymen.

"Dealer in Testimonials" is the title engraved on a burnished brass plate fastened to a door lending into a suite of richly furnished office rooms in a modern office building on busy F Street. This new December, 1852. Secretary Davis sostrong- venture is presided over by an elegantly dressed young man, who is also the pospriation was immediately made for the sessor of a glib tengue. When requested purchase of camels from the Orient for to give an idea of the new enterprise and the use of the army. John M. Muson, of its scope, the young man at first hesi-

"Horace Walpole," he began, "wellknew of burden and on March 2, 1853, a bill up- what he was talking about when he said propriating \$30,000 for this purpose was that every man has his price. It's the signed by the President. Major Henry C. greatest truth that was ever told. No Wayne was then sent to Egypt and Arabia doubt it will be disputed by the majority Paris, 1697, contained notices of pas In December, 1854, with instructions to of the very ones against whom the immorpurchase seventy-five camels. Major tal Horace hurled this impeachment. But Wayne was Instructed to proceed to the to come to the point; you wish to know large cities of the European continent and my business? I don't think that's exactly there learn from military sources all fair, unless you tell me your business. that had been accomplished by the camel But I see you newspaper people deal in in other campaigrs together with facts other people's affairs and I deal in other as to diet, habits and conduct under fire. people's testimonials. We are therefore Secretary Davis' instructions to Major kin and kindred, at least in one line, and

Enger for Notoriety. The young man with the gllb tongue continued as follows: "It would no doubt surprise thousands of the uninitiated to hear that the majority of all testimonials of prominent men and women are purchased by the manufacturer, or obtained distan still possesses animals of fine through the overwhelming desire of such people to see their names and pictures in public print.

"Careful enquiry among honest manuing pictures of politicians, actresses, ac tors and thinisters, aye, ministers of the gospel, with a letter requesting the firm to write such testimonials as they choose over their name and publish the accompunying photograph with it. It is our ham makers, to aerated shoe makers, to ventilated hat makers, to chest protector

The Woman in the Case.

"How do you obtain them?" was asked. "Very easy," was the reply. "Youknow which was decided against the monopoly written by General Daumas, who desired that a woman can do a whole lot more of the Stationers' Company. A bill to rewith a man, than a man could. A young The quest of the camel proceeded mer- widow, handsome, whatene, fascinating, rily and word came that Major Wayne blond or brunette, is more successful in | Lord North in 1779, but Lord Erakine, the and Lieutement Porter had joined forces, our business than an unmarried young great harrister, most brilliantly expos and to show that they were as much in woman. Why? Because she knows the the sheard ty and even indecency of the earnest as ever had bought a single ani- weakness of man, and then a man-very mal at Tunis for the purpose of studying seldem refuses the requests that may be presented them with two half-grown fromeduries. One of these, an official report states, was found "unwieldy" and out whether he is dark or light community to the community of the community of

> Who pays the costs incident to this 'He pays the costs whosoever order

The following is a copy of the circular

Regular Scale of Prices.

"Dear Sire: I am in a position to obtain testimonials from Government officials, Senators, Representatives, and their

"The testimonials from Judges of the Supreme Court or that of a Cabine officer (endorsed on efficial tetter-head of their respective offices) will cost from \$25 to \$50 each; heads of army and navy \$25; Senators, \$25; Representatives and heads of the different departments and Government offices, \$15.

"My experience in Securing testimo nials for other remedies has been tha they are most difficult to obtain from peo-ple of note, beans the high price. How ever, if you will send me samples of the styles of the testimonials you want, I will take up the work at once. "All orders must be accompanied by cash. Very truly," etc.

A Trick of the Trade. tion of consumption, there is not a dis ease known in which the death rate ex ceeds 15 per tent of the persons afficied. that is to may, eighty-five out of every hundred get well without any medicis

"You will see, therefore, that a many facturer who chooses to put up bread pills, colored water, or any other equally valueless article and advertise the sam-is sure that every eighty-five persons on get well and give his medicine the credi of a hundred who take his remedies u

The young man stopped abruptly an said: "Now, look here, young man I've been telling you all about my business you it's your turn to tell me the secrets of your profesh."

The newsgatherer thanked for the information and bowed himself out,

ALMANACS AND THEIR SPHERE

A Curious Collection at the Library of Congress.

WELL KNOWN PUBLICATIONS

Large Sums Earned by Those Issuing the Most Popular of These Little Books-A Careless Prediction That Came True.

One of the most curious collections at the Library of Congress is that of alman acs. These publications, which, as adver tising mediums, are left at the door, often to be at once thrown carelessly in the waste basket, have a striking and vener

able history. It is still contended by many authorities that the almanne of 1457 was the first specimen of printing, and it has been variously credited to Gutenberg, Schaeffer and Pfister, of Bamberg. Dr. Faustus, celebrated in legend, whose strange story has been immortalized by Marlowe and Goethe, was the accredited author of alnanges containing astrological signs (retained at the present day) and necroman tic secrets. "Poor Richard's Almanac," the production of Benjamin Franklin, is well known as a treasury of homely wit and wisdom. One of the greatest of modern German authors, Auerbach, first won his way to popular esteem by using the almanac as a vehicle for his talents.

Introduction of Yearly Almannes.

Reylomontanus, a famous German nathematician, under the patronage of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, published a series of almanacs from 1475 to 1506, and yearly almanacs became an established custom in the sixteenth century. Henry III of France, in 1579, en neted that the almanac should not be made the instrument of partisan politics by the introduction of prophecies against parties and individuals in the State.

The first almanac in the modern shape appeared in England in 1873. It was com oiled by Maurice Wheeler, Canon of Christ Thurch, Oxford, and was printed in that The sale was so great that the booksellers of London bought the copy right in order to monopolize its subse quent sales. The "Almanac Royal," of times, court reception days, fairs, and markets, to which were added soon after-ward the genealogy of the reigning house, a fist of the clergy, etc.

Granted a Monopoly.

In England, James I granted a monopoly of the trade to the universities and the Stationers' Company, subject to the censorship of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. The universities accepted an annuity from their colof their privilege into the hands of the Stationers. Under their supervision, were enducted the popular almenucs, known as "Moore's" and "Partridge's," the latter of which was homorously attacked by Swift. "Poor Robin's Almanae," published from 1652 to 1828, may have furnished a model, at least in title, for Franklin's "Poor

Popular superstitions and the extravagames of estrology found room in these almanues, the Stationers, like a genuine corporation or "trust" of the time, havne no personality of their own, and exhibiting no apocal bins, except for what would sell, as was particularly proved in 1824 when they issued a set of predic-tons in one almanac and bitterly contracted them in another.

The Francis Moore Publication.

The famous "Moore's Almanac" purdied in 1724, but the publication was still in 1775 a vigorous rival arose in another almanae claiming to be the genuine Francts Moore. A great lawsuit followed new and legalize the privilege was brought into the House of Commons by publication, and the bill was defeated Although the privilege was thus stroyed, the Stationers purchased their rival and continued to hold the Beid with a but slightly improved style of publics ions until 1825, when the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge published the "British Almanic" and denotished heir producersors, with the able assistance of the daily press, which so vigor usly assailed the Stationers' publica follow the new example in the "East Hallman's Almanac

One Penny Long the Price.

The uniform price for an English imarac for many years was a penny, his the monopoly increased the price, and the imposition of the stamp taxes after Queen Anne's time raised it still more two being for the stamp; in 1796 it res to 16 peace, and in 1816 to 2 shillings and produced an average yearly revenue of ENLOW to the Covernment, but under William IV the duty, then of 15 pence per stamp, was abelished. In evasion of the stamp acts a sliabby penny almanac was produced in England, and many are

An almorac was established by Isalal Phomas in Worsenter, Mass., which galast and established an extraordinary reput 1780 from the happy accident that, as was being set up, one of the boys asked what should be placed against the lith of July. W. Thomas, in carelous oste, answered "Anything! anything! The lad, literally obedient, set up "Rain half, and snow." The diligent readers were surprised, but when the day came the prediction was fulfilled—it really did rain, ball, and snow on the little of that

The "Almanack de Gotha," now 12 rears old, is the best-known of the Ger-man publications. Whittaker's is the standard English publication of the kind, while in this country several of the large newspapers imme annual almanaes. The irray production, however, advertising se curious who are versed in the history

First Come, First Served.

'Hold up a ring and let them Jump for opular American weacher as is state n an American Methodist Journal. Th in an American Steinodist Journal. The preacher had lost one wife and wanted another. None of the circumboutionary cumbrous matrimonial advertisement for him. He simply rose in the pulpit and said; "I am a candidate for matrimory, and if any woman in this congregation would care to take me, let her rise." She rose. Two of her. The minister, with a critical speaker's eye, timed the rising and called on the first. Then he invited the rest of the congregation to a hymn.

WHAT DREAMS MAY COME. Sleep Drended by the Majority of

Criminals, Criminal ngists tay that the greatest error that afflicts that fraction of hu manity suffering from an uneasy con-science is not dread of the police, by iny means, not awe of any other ac knowledged enemy or law debers.

What the criminal dreads is sleep Sleep is, it appears, the friend of the ightcone only. To men with the knowl dge of dark deeds stored within then sleep is the most treacherous of foes The countless poems that have been written in praise of it very naturally appear as so much cold-blooded mockery to such as are in hourly dread of betraying them selves under its influence.

An untold number of crimes have bee nfessed by their perpetrators during sleep. Is it any wonder that those con-scious of irregularities of conduct prefet to remain awake?

It was not long ago that a well-known New York detective happened to be traveling in a sleeping car. The detective who chanced to be occupying a certain lower berth, heard the sleeper above him burst forth into a long-winded confession regarding several daring jewelry robber-les wherein he had taken part. Much im-pressed, the official kept an eye on him. Further enquiries proved that the con-lession had been an exact record of what

ad taken place.

Many years ago a common lodging ouse was the scene of a sleeping criminai's confession. The room occupied by himself and one other a young saller. While the sailor was lying awake he suddenly heard a curious and ghastly laugh issue from his room companion's and rambling description of a murder he had committed, horrible in its details.

The sailor crept downstairs and inrmed the landlord of what had occur ed. The latter at once summoned a po-leeman, who recognized the sleeper as he man "wanted" for the crime in ques-At the trial which followed he was found guilty and sentenced to death. As for the sailor, he came in for a consider-able reward.—Topeka Capital.

SOME THINGS THE KING MAY NOT DO

MONARCHS' RIGHTS RESTRICTED

Edward VII of Great Britain Less Free in Many Ways Than His Subjects-Practically Without Legal Power.

If the owner of the biggest and most his profession, so the King must not be-

come partner with a subject. Neither can be be a tenant, nor hold subjects. The old law on the subject doclares this to be beneath the King's dignity. He may, however, accept the post of executor under a will, but may not act. He must appoint someone to do the work for him, for he is supposed to have his ands too full with State duties to at-

tend to trivial private affairs. Depends on Privy Conneil.

Although, as may be known, the monirch may dispense with his Cabinet and most of his civil servants, yet he cannot lischarge the Privy Council, but is obliged to call their aid in deliberation. What is more, it is against the British Constituported to be edited by Francis Moore, tion for the King to preside over the physician. The original Francis Moore Privy Council. Queen Anne was the last cause of excitement or alarm adequate to occupant of the throne to do so. And al-

and came to the conclusion that the law in sitence, and its members must rely on but we picked out the 2 it seven on the of the land would not permit the King to their own known character, as members list, wrote their names on slips of paper, prohibit new buildings being erected in of the Government and as members of the drew, and then we each put in a starch from wheat.

them from the militia tax. After a big a mere pecuniary compensation.

[awauit the judgment was in this insinnee "In the old Congress, under the Confedgainst the Crown. Nor is the King at eration, the members were paid not out of iberty to compel anyone to lend him the National Treasury, but by the States oney. The Petition of Right which con- which they represented. The rates of commoney. The Pointion of Right which con-tained this stipulation meant it as a pensation were different in different in different in that taxes were in future to States; some juil to the Defenses \$\mathbb{x}\$ in that taxes were in future to States; some juil to the Defenses \$\mathbb{x}\$ in the pool was composed. All of the others had become with such pretty names, and mine rained this attraction meant it as a pensation were different in different

ided may appoint. The King may not quarter noticers Hors upon any authors, and though he way dismiss an army may not raise one. He may not interfere with elections of any kind, nor sespend any law, and all orts of statutes mard against his medlime with the privileges of Parliament. Sapecially he may not exclude members rom the House, not lo may we make hem suffer for any differences which its acrod preclasts. Another popular limi-ation to the royal prerogative or pardon within no pursual appear the great scal a pleadable to an impeachment by the

Liable to Lose His Throne.

The King may make a will dealing wit is private property; but though during to the Crown jewels are his property, e cannot give them away.

If he marry a Roman Catholic a King f England is liable to love his throne. It necessary that he be a member of the stublished Church of England, and that e do not evade any conditions of the cor

Though the King himself cannot be sue thout his own permission, yet he is at able to extend this protection to his presentatives the Governors of the va ous colonies. They have none of the and irresponsibility of the Sovereign either can the King extend his proteon to the members of the royal services hey are not only liable to martial, he has to the civil law so long as they are, the Kingdom and under its jurisdiction finally, even the King mand in any way atterfere with the Amassasadors of foreign Fewers resident in this country, nor with a carehip of any other country lying in British harbor .- Answers.

LEGISLATORS AT SIX DOLLARS A DAY.

Small Stipend First Paid to the National Solons.

INCREASE CAUSED OUTCRY.

People Indiguant at the Proposition to Pay Congressmen \$1,500 a Year-Resentment Shown by Sens. tors and Representatives.

Five thousand dollars a year is the pay f a United States Senator or a member of Congress. It is enough for the average lawmaker to live on, although quite a umber of them who have private source of income spend a great deal more, Plaints are often heard about the inadequacy of this compensation, but it is princely in comparison with the stipend received in the early history of the coun-

When Congress was first organized in 1789, it fixed the compensation of Senators and Representatives at \$6 a day during essions. During the usual receas between essions there were no pay days, and whenever a member was absent, except on account of illness, he was "docked. There was on an average of about 165 working days in a session, so that a member's annual compensation amounted to approximately \$1,000.

In those days, as in these, there was a mileage allowance. A Senator or Representative was granted 30 cents a mile oming to and going from the seat of gov ernment. He usually came to the Capital on horseback or in a stage coach. The steam railroad was an invention of the future, and Robert Fulton had not yet built the first steamboat. It was no pleasure trin that a solon from Georgia or the Carolinas made when he went to New York or Philadelphia to attend a session of Congress.

The law fixing the compensation at \$6 a day expired by limitation in 1795, when it was increased to \$7. But a great outery was increased to \$1. But a great oacty against this "unwarranted extravagance" was raised, and after two years the new law was repealed, and the fathers resumed work at the old stand for \$6. It was a pittance, to be sure, but the country was poor, and they bore her burden of poverty with patience until 1815, when they passed another law giving themselves an annual science of \$1.500, and thereby an annual salary of \$1,500, and thereby almost caused a revolution.

Violent Indignation Aroused. The popular clamor which followed was emething drendful. Seven dellars a day valuable business in Great Britain were was bad enough, but \$1,500 a year was to write to the King, offering him a half- lavishness unheard of. The lawmakers share in all the profits from that business | were charged with being recreant to their for nothing, it would be impossible for trust. They were accused of endeavoring the occupant of the throne to accept this to wreck the Republic by forcing it into generous proposal. Just as no clergyman bankruptcy; they were thieves and seconleagues, and resigned the active exercise nor officer may combine business with drels, unworthy of public confidence. So intense and widespread was the national indignation that within two years the great man whose memory is now honored anything "in service" from one of his and revered, and whose devotion to duty furnishes texts for lessons in patriotic duty today, went back to a wage scale. In December, 1816, a committee was appointed by the House, in recognition of

the popular feeling, "to consider the expediency of repealing or modifying the law passed at the last session relative to the compensation of members of Congress." A month later, in January, 1817, the committee made its report. ties with the spirit of resentment and in-dignation at the violence of the public condemnation, but suggests a substitute law to assuage it. Following is part of

Lawmakers Resented the Clamor.

"The committee cannot perceive the the effects which are understood to have hough the original appointment of mem- | been produced. The addition to the combers of the Privy Council is a royal privi- pensation does not appear to be wrong, so That is, we did during the betting on the lege, yet the King may not select any for- clearly, and in such dangerous measure, first race. eigner—that is, one born out of the King- as to furnish grounds for any degree of fom, and not of British parentage—to public inquistade. Any imputation so keep us warm, and so we made up our gross as to impeach the conduct of the minds to do a little betting too. We in the reign of George III the Privy House of Representatives in respect to its made up a pool on the second race. There Council discussed how far the King's public obligations a feeling of self-re-mandates must be obeyed by his subjects. apect must compet the body to pass over and there were only seven in our party, Landon, nor his forbidding the making of community, to disprove it. The House don't for ever breaths a word of it as starch from wheat.

The King cannot exempt any class of several any consideration. But we did—we each put in a dollar. The King cannot exempt any class of acrytica have deserved any consideration his subjects from duties imposed upon or respect from the public but for those hem by act of Parliament. This was services, such as they are, it has not roved when a charter was granted to a sought, nor would accept, any reward riain college of physicians, exempting which could not be measured out to it in

f the kind whom he personally and un- of the late war (war of 1813) furnish obviis not incorrect to estimate the ax

Salaries Increased. The committee waxed eloquent as I

receeded with its report; it even grew entimental, though all the time main taining an air of dignified resentment. It showed that no complaint had been made when Congress Increased the salary of the Attorney General from \$1,500 to \$3,000 a year, and gave better pay to all the subrdinates in all the executive depart Then, waxing indignant, it con

Is it according to the principles of the lovernment that the legislative office should sink in character and important below any office, even in the highest g of the Chief Executive? Or can anythi the more unpropillous to the success free government than that the represe atives of the people should estimate any hing higher than their own seats or flac aducements to look to any other favor than the favor of their constituents?" The lone in which these questions were asked indicates that the committee's implied snawers were, "Not on your life." This report was discussed with much

and mileage at 40 cents. This amounted to about \$1,300 annually in pay, which, with the 10 cents additional mileage, brought it up to the prevailing stipend. But the end was not yot.

Four years later, or in 1821, there wan a renewal of the outery against the extraorance stipend received by members.

travagant slipend received by members of Congress, although there had been an increase in the salaries of members of the Cabinet. A committee of the Sende, appointed to enquire into the propriety of reducing it, reported that "It is not expedient, the propriet of the control pedient at the present time to reduce compensation allowed by law for the spective houses of Congress. According panying this resolution were tables of gures showing what other officers of the Fovernment were receiving for their services. The Fresident's salary was \$25,00 a year, just as it had been fixed in 1789. The Secretary of the Senate receives \$3,000 annually, more than twice as much as a Senator got. Even the 'principal clerk' got \$1,500. The Chaplain was paid at the rate of \$500 a year, which meant

\$206 during a session Cabinet Officers Fared Retter.

In 1821 the members of the President's telved \$6,000 a year. In 1790 the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasary got \$3,500 each, and the Secretary of stances. War \$3,000. Two years later there was a general rise all along, the Secretary of each receiving \$5,000, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy (this office was created in 1798) \$4,500 each. In 1830 the salaries were raised again and equalized, each Cabinet officer being paid

Despite this last refusal to ent down the ongressional pay of \$8 a day, the agita-ion continued, and in April, 1822, a seleccommittee of the House reported in favor committee of the House reported in favor of returning to \$6 and 30 cents mileage. It showed that the pay and mileage of members aggregated in one year \$336,-\$79.90 (it is now ten times as much), and that by making the proposed reduction a raving of \$50,000 a year could be realized

The 88 a Day Rate Continued. But Congress declined to reduce Its sembers' wages, and the \$8 a day rate ontinued until 1855. Would a Congressman, drawing such pay, have survived the

shock which "Uncle Joe" Cannon received the other day when he was asked for \$150 week for rooms without board? By 1855 the original "kickers" against 'extravagant" compensation for Senators and Representatives had, for the most part, gone to their eternal reward, and in that year a law was passed fixing salaries at \$3,000 a year. The system of annual allowances thus established has continued ever since. Forty cents a mile for travel was allowed until 1865, when it was reduced to 20 cents, and \$5,000 fixed as the Congressional salary. It is that today. In 1873, however, Congress passed what was called the "salary grab" act. It in-creased the pay to \$7,500, and made the law retroactive, so that members could draw the additional compensation for two years back. This exhibition of avarieo proved fatal. The country was not much opposed to the augmentation of salary, but it disapproved of the retractive clause so carnestly that the entire law, so far as it affected the members of Con-gress, was repealed the following year. The salary of the President was raised that time to \$50,000 m year, and of binet members to \$8,000.—Cleveland

SORRY SHE BOUGHT AND SORRY SHE SOLD.

A WASHINGTON WOMAN AT RACES.

Got a Ticket on a 60 to 1 Shot. But Didn't Like the Name-Sold Her Ticket to "Father Bill" Daly and the Horse Won.

"If ever mortal being felt like a-er-It foolish," said the good looking young oman on the green car to her compan ion, "then I did one afternoon during the races. A party of about a dozen of us married folks went, and while our husbands were down in the bookmakers' ring owing their money we women shivered in the grandstand and played 'choosin's.

"Then we decided to do something to

Objected to the Name.

"Well, I drew the name of an old thing named Swamplands-such a name! It was aggravating enough to make one feel lik

crying, so it was Swamplants! "The arrangement we made was that we should each bet a dollar on the horse whose name we drew, and the one that

collected by the orders of Parliament, of State at least jailed an annual altowance of Seam Send No One to Peixon.

Although the Kim may parden a malestanter, he cannot send him or any other man to prison of his own authority, nor man to prison of his own authority, nor many of his subjects. He has, in fact, no alequate, the law was firsten that the depreciation of things might render this provision into the subjects. He has, in fact, no alequate, the law was finited in its dual that the depreciation of things, and there is also there is the first the depreciation of the mean that he has in fact, no alequate, the law was finited in its dual that it was rather provision in the first the depreciation of the mean things, and there is was with a slip containing that horrid symmland's name, and equate, the has in order that it might be altered to the worst of it was that when the min came around to take the bets I had, an order that the depreciation of the mean things, and there is an alequate that I was rather provision in the first the depreciation of the mean things, and there is a the strength over the first the depreciation of the mean things, and there is a the strength over the first the depreciation of the mean things, and there is a the strength over the mean that the depreciation of the mean things, and there is a the strength over the mean that the depreciation of the mean things, and there is a the strength over the mean that the depreciation of the mean things, and there is a the strength over the mean that the depreciation of the mean things, and there is a the strength over the mean that the depreciation of the mean that it was rather provided to the strength of the strength over the mean that the depreciation of the mean that the dep

Glad to Sell Her Chance. " I just don't care one bit," I said to one of the girls when the bugle blow for the horses to come out and run; 'I don' think it's fair that they wouldn't let me pick a horse with a nicer name than that, "Now, sitting right behind me, there was a rough-looking but kindly fared man be was tame, as I noticed when he came up the steps who had been looking on rather amovedly at our betting proceed-ings. He heard me complaining about that Swamplands name, and he leaned 'Lady, if you don't like that name I'l

ust buy your interest in the horse-giv "Well, he was elderly, you know, and I was just too glad for anything to get out of the necessity of being compelled to see my horse beaten by all the other horses, and so I said that I'd be such obliged if he would just buy out my in erest in a horse with a name like that.

And Swamplands Won.

"And so, in a very nice, good-nature way, he handed me a \$2 bill and told me that he assumed the bet. "The reason I'm doing this, lady," h

"The reason i'm doing this, lady, are explained then, 'is that Swamplands is my horse, and I wouldn't like to see him disappoint you. My name is Daiy—Father Bill" Daly, they call me. "I had often heard my husband speak of him, and I thanked him again, but I felt very cheap for having spoken so of his horse.

his horse. "But I didn't feel half so cheap as !

This report was discussed with much feeling and avidity. Some members even advocated another increase in salary, but the majority, still apprehensive of the popular opposition fo \$1.500 a year, passed a bill fixing the compensation at \$5 a day tage of a woman that way, don't you?"

TEXAS REVOLUTION.

Originally Used to Promote Enthusiasm on Holidays.

TAKEN FOR MILITARY USE.

Carried From a Tennessee Village by a Former Townsman, and Used Through the Entire Struggle for Independence.

A cannon whose live thunder wrought eath in the ranks of the Mexicans at San Jacinto, and which was kept hot throughout the victorious campaign of Sam Houston and his invincible Texans in Cabinet, except the Attorney General, re- their struggle for independence, was secured for the services of the army of the Republic of Texas under notable circum-

Formerly this cannon, mounted on a gun carriage before the town hall in a lit-State and the Secretary of the Treasury | the vilinge of Tennessee, was employed on occasions of public celebration to express and promote the general enthusiasm. Incidental to its discharge, it was the cause of sundry casualties, such as the occasional loss of an arm, eyesight, or other more or less serious accidents. But it had never been aimed in enmity against

Purloined by a Giant.

Occupied for many years in manipuating this piece on these occasions of public demonstration, was a man whose name has not been saved to a later generation, but whom tradition describes as a giant in stature and strength. This man afterward left his native town and drifted into Texas at the period of the disturbance which eventually led to the war for

independence with Mexico. Just previous to the commencement of hostilities, the Tennessee giant recalled to mind the existence of the old cannon in his native town, which he realized would make an acceptable re-enforcement to the not too numerous ordnance of the patriots. He determined to secure it and annex it to the defences of the

army of the Republic. This was a resolution of no mean conception. The obstacles were many and serious. It meant a journey of many hundred miles to the little village in Tennessee and return, over rough and almost indistinguishable roads, blazed through the woods, and with the possibility of ultimate disappointment in an attempt to secure the gun-an act contrary to neutrality-and also, by reason of the methods he pursued, a violation of property rights. But with men of this pioneer type to think was to act, and with such to resolve was to succeed.

Aided by Patriots. He made his way back to Tennessee as quickly as the transit facilities at his ommand would permit. Arrived there he acquainted some of his old friends with

his design. All American sympathies in this issue were with the Texans, and many of his fellow townsmen were culisted in the rank and file of the republican forces. He had no difficulty in gaining assurance of

the assistance he required. A wagon with four horses was secured. which he drove after dark and alone to the town half, where the cannon was still located. The weight of the piece was a matter of about 500 pounds. This the giant is related to have lifted unaided from the gun-carriage onto his back, his enornous strength enabling him to carry it to the wagon in waiting some little dis-

The cannon was thrown into the vehicle and concealed beneath some straw. Mount-ing to the seat the Tennesseean drove si-lently off in the night on his way back to Texas, well provisioned for

through the care of his friends and sym Glad It Was Stolen.

The disappearance of the piece and the empty gun-carriage were noted the following day. An investigation disclosed nothing. The cannon was well at its journey's end before the circumstances of Ha Hanppearance were divulged. And then the community forgot its first resentment n the pleasure afforded by the prospect of the part the gun would play in the des-

Unles of the Republic. The cannon arrived at its destination in ue senson, and was remounted on a field arriage which was constructed for it, When ready for action it followed the ortunes of the war, and was active in every engagement of Houston with the

commy, playing its part in the final bat-tle which resulted in independence. The Tennessee giant directed its work-ing throughout, as of old, but with more eclous intent, and despite the great num-er of former accidents laid to its score, was used with far more disastrous re-

the way have the chemy.

Its ultimate disposition is unknown.

Having served its mission, it has disappeared. It is now possibly again serving its original duty of celebrating days of blic rejoicing in some obscure town of was, rouring in harmless tones of thuntone observance it helped to make pos-

CALLING BY PROXY.

Sending a Representative Is One of the Intest Fads.

"The fashion and etiquette writers in ome of the English journals are making hig ado over the matter of calling by oxy," said the woman who prides herelf on doing things in the right way, but there is really no cause for all the use and feathers. The idea is by no neans new. It was tried in this town a long while ago. The custom never grew nto great popularity, it is true, but it cas introduced, and by women who are upposed to know what is what "I well remember what a shock the in-

ovation gave me at first, I had never card of the practice until a weman English woman, too, by the way-who had me on her cailing list, sent a representaive around one day to pay her respects. The occasion was of more than usual imcortance, for I was entertaining friends from the West then, and the calls were intended more for them than for me. Iri-agine, then, my surprise to receive a woman whom I had never seen before mnd whose name was totally unknown to me. The English woman's card was pre-sented along with hers, and she instened to explain the secret of her presence. The Britisher, it seemed, was not well enough to come, and, being unwilling to pass my ernoon altogether, she had deles roxy to call in her stead. She must ave found the makeshift satisfactory, for subsequently met the same agent at veral houses on the same errand. proxy was a very agreeable womin, and i must say that, aside from the novelty of the plan, no one seemed to regret the substitution. Finally several other women whose social duties pressed too heavily on their hands adopted the scheme of hir tog a proxy, and it is still in vogue to a limited extent, although I doubl if there is any danger of the custom ever becom-ing general here, as the English writers seem to fear will be the case on the other